t, or they may expect to be ite! con

JEPENMIAH CRAPS

SAY B CC T CAN

coded hunters force years old left fire
and this next forfon at Torthological base was between Albertalia.

about has way between Alexandria George-town in Marylane (the ple

vo fexfors pail) and will cover have on

is; at one guinca the lesp, and fre groom, or two guineas the leafon, and fit cedless to describe him, as he is for. y all that have feen him, hir cons have

ory fine, that feveral have been fold a

for one hundred dol'arr-if he ner

I will fend him to Prince George,

end meres any diffence, may depend of

id great care, but I will more an y marce that may be ioft. The money

JOHN CARLYLE, feil my horse after this season if I in e, a d credit will be give. for the ma.

of Hampshire county, Virginia, ht.

ever unto me all his eila e, both m',

debts, particularly one tract of land, enty-eight acress whereon ha larry

h tract is a faw-mill, and grid-mil, other improvements; ne other tract

the above, co. sining two hunder cores, formerly granted by Th an

John Crieton, by desu dated the tit

\$, and afterwards purchased by the

y dead, faid to be recorded in Him.

granted by the fad John Crittes, 6th day of June, 1773, for the cen-

e received, of ene other track of laid,

acres, lying at the esk end of the untain, adjoining Lawrence H fit,

pre thought proper to give notice ef ance, and that I shall fat up the fillo the hig est bidder, a: Hamps re

the town of Romney, on Wednesday, ik in March next. Twelve months

lowed to the purchasers, if defire!

and giving fecurity. All performing r have effects of his in their hand,

end on that day, and make payment

Frederick county, August 3, 1774.

night from the tubicribe:, a centa

named Joseph Barker, an English, are of age; he is a well looking tel-

complexion, about 5 feet to inches

took with him, a teddife colound

coat with a ve vet caps, two white ts bound with red, two pair of nanpair of old leather breeches, a pair

ckings, a pair of thread ditto, old at. He we re he own dark hair tied

pposed he is gone in company with

nknown to me, as I have in fiel two afture, one of which is a large for-

is high, paces naturally; the other out 14 hands and a half high, paces,

lie is low before, creft fallen, and

ail; the horses are both food before.

h him a half worn faddle and curb

Raples is gone of the fore part ci near fide. Witheren rakes ap faid

him home to the fobscriber, shall

niles from home, z dollars, and 5

er man and the two horfes, and fo

greater diffance for the fervant and

Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.

reby given, that a rider will fet off

ce every Monday morning at nine

re, where he meets the mails from

d will return early on Tuesday.

e mails from the northward and

as usual, and are dispatched the

THONY STEWART, D. P. M.

altimo e county, January 16, 1775.

rions are committed to my cultury

negro Tomboy, the paperty of

tul Befe, a fervant belonging to

3. Dennis Hagan, an Irifiman, aut 5 feet high, a thick well made

tf ? A RICHARD CRABB.

OLLARS REWARD.

Testve months

e two other tracts.

December 1, 1774.

when the maies are taken aegy

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A Y, S FEBRUARY 23, 1775.

To the P R'I N T E R S.

ur re-publishing the inclosed, from the Boston Post Fox, will oblige many of your readers, as it may open the eyes of numbers, who at this time cannot distinguish

LIBERTY and LICENTIOUSNESS.

to the inhabitants of the province of Massachusetts Bay.

HEN we reflect upon the constitutional connexion between Great Britain and the colonies, view the reciprocation of interest, consider that the welfare of Britain is in some measure, and the ofperity of America wholly depends upon that conxion, it is aftonishing, indeed almost incredible, that person should be found on either side of the Atlantic base and destitute of every sentiment of justice, as to tempt to destroy or weaken it. If there are none such, the name of Almighty God, let me alk wherefore is bellion, that implacable fiend to fociety, fuffered to ar its ghastly front among us, blasting, with haggard ok, each focial joy, and embittering every hour? Reilion is the most atrocious offence that can be perpeated by man, fave those which are committed more imediately against the supreme governor of the universe, ho is the avenger of his own cause. . It dissolves the cial band, annihilates the fecurity refulting from law id government, introduces fraud, violence, rapine, urder, facrilege and the long train of evils that riot acontrouled in a state of nature. Allegiance and pro-sion are reciprocal. The subject is bound by the comist to yield obedience to government, and in return is rated to protection from it, thus the poor are protect-larging the rich, the weak against the strong, the in-vidual against the many, and this protection is gua-nteed to each member, by the whole community; but hen government is laid prostrate, a state of war all against all commences might overcomes right, inocence itself has no security, unless the individual seunters himself from his fellow men, inhabits his own we and feeks his own pray. This is what is called a te of nature. I once thought it chimerical.

The punishment inflicted upon rebels and traitors in all ates, bears fome proportion to the aggravated crime.
y our law the punishment is, That the offender be drawn to the gallows, not be carried or walk; that he be hanged by the neck, and then cut down alive, that his entrails be taken out and burned while he is yet alive, that his head be cut off, that his body be divided into four parts, that his head and quarters be at the king's disposal. he consequences of attainder

re forfeiture and corruption of blood.

Forfeiture is twofold, of real and perfonal estate; by attainder in high treaso, a man forfeits to the king all his lands and tenements of inheritance, whether fee in ple or fee tail, and all his rights of entry on lands and tenements which he had at the time of the offence committed, or at any time afterwards to be for ever veiled in the crown. The forfeiture relates back to the time of the treason being committed, so as to avoid an intermediate sales and incumbrances, even the nower of the wife is forfeited. The natural jurice of forteiture or confication of property for treason, is founded on this confideration, that he who hath thus violated he fundamental principles of government and broken his part of t e original contract between king and people, hath abandoned his connexions with society, hath no longer any right to those advantages which before belonged to him, pur ly as a member of the community, among which focial advantages, the right of transferring or transmitting property to others is one of the chief: Such forfeiture moreover where-by his pointrity must fuller as well help to restrain a man not only by the fine of his duty and dread of personal punishment, but also by his pasfions and natural anections; and will influence every dependent and relation he has to keep him from of-

fending.' 4. Black. 374. 375.
It is remarkable, however, that this offence, notwithflanding it is of a crimson colour, and the deepest dye, and its just punishment is not consined to the person of the offender, but beggars all his family, is cometimes committed by persons who are not conscious of guit:
Sometimes they are ignorant of the law, and do not forelee the evils they bring upon fociety; at others they are induced to think that their cause is founded in the cternal principles of justice and truth, that they are only multing an appeal to heaven, and may justly expect its decree in their favour. Doubtless many of the rebels in the year 1745 were buoyed up with fuch fentiments, nevertheles they were cut down like grass before the feythe of the mower: I he gibbet and feaffold received those that the fword, wearled with destroying, had spared; and what loyalist shed one pitying tear over their graves; They were incerrigible rebels, and deserved their fate. The community is in loss danger when the distastected attempt to excite a rebellion against the person of the pince, that when government itself is the object, because, in the former case, the questions are few, simple, and their folutions obvious, the fatal confequences more apparent, and the loyal people more alert to suppress it in embryo; whereas, in the latter, a hundred rights of the people, inconfinent with government, and as many grievances, destitute of foundation, the mere creatures diffempered brains, are pourtrayed in the livelieft co-Jours, and ferve as bugbears, to affright from their duty, or as decoys to allure the igner-nt, the credulous, and the unwary to their defiruction. I heir fuspicions are drewned in the perpetual roor f r liberty and country; and even the perfessions of allegiance to the perform of the king are improved as means to subsert his goof the king, are improved as means to subvert his go-

vernment. In mentioning high treason in the course of

these papers, I may not always have expressed myself with the precision of a lawyer; they have a la guage peculiar to themselves: I have examined their books, and beg leave to lay be ore you from further extracts which deferve your attention to lavy war against the king was high treaf n by the combon law, 3 init. 9 This was fight treat in by the common raw, 3 lint, 9 1 his is also declared to be high treason by the flat te of 25 Ed 3. c. 2. and by the hav of this province, 8 %, 3 c. 5. Assembling in wattike array against a statute, is levying war against the king, 1 H is 132. So to de roy any trade generally, 146. Kiding with banners distalled, or forming into commands—or being surnished with military officers --- or arm of with military weapons, as fwords, guns, &c. any of these circumstances carries the spectem beit, and will support an indifferent for high treason in levying war 150-- An influere from to raise the price of ferv ints wages was he d to be an overtact of this species of treaton, becau e this was done in defiance of the statute of labourers, it was done in defiance of the king's authority. 5 Bac. 117, cites ; inft. 10-- very affemb ing of a number of men in a warlike manner with a d fign to redress any public gri vince is likewise an overt act of this species of treason, because this being an attempt to do that by private authority, which only ought to be done by the king's authority is an invation of the prerogative, 5 mac 117, cites 3 in . 9 ria. p. c. 14. Kel. 71. id. 358. 1. Hawk. 37. Every affembring of anumber of men in a avarithe manner, with an intention to reform the government, or the law, is an overt act of this species of treason 5 Bac. 117. cites 3 .nst. 9. 10. Poph. 122 Kel. 76. 7. 1 lawk. 3". -Lewying war may be by taking arms, not only to dethrone the king, but under pretence to reform religion, or the laws or to remove evil counsellors, or other grievances, whether real or pretended, 4 Black. 81. Folter 211. If any levy war to expulse strangers---to deliver men out of prison,--to remove counsellors---or against ony statute---or to
any other end, pretending reformation of their own
heads, without warrant, this is levying war against the king, because they take upon them royal authority which is against the ing 3 inst. 9.---If three, four or more rise to put down an inclosure, this is a riot; but if they had rifen of purpose to alter religion established within the realin, or laws or to go from town to town generally-and-calt-down inclosures, this is a levying-ofwar (though there be no great number of conspirators) within the purview of this statute; because the pretence is public and general, and not private in particular, 3 inft. 9. Foster 211. If any with strength and weapons invasive and defensive, do hold and defend a castle or fort against the king and his power, this levying of war against the king, 3 inft. 10; Foster 219, 1 Gale 146, 296. It was resolved by all the judges of England in thereign of Henry the 8th, that an insurrection against the natute of labourers, for the enhancing of salaries and wages, was a levying of war against the king, because it was generally against the King's law, and the offenders took upon them the reformation thereof, which subjects by gathering of power, ought not to do, 3 inst. 10-11 risings in order to effect innovations of a public and general forms. neral concern, by an armed force, are, in construction of law, high treason, within the clause of levying war ---For though they are not levelled at the person of the king, they are against his roval majesty. And be-sides, they have a direct tendency to dislove all the bonds of fociety, and to destroy all property and all government too, by numbers and an armed force, Folter 211. In Benitead's case, Cro. car. 593. At a conference of all the justices and barons, it was resolved, that going to Lambeth house in warlike manner, to surprise the archbishop, who was a privy counsellor (it being with drums and a multitude) to the number of three hundred perions; was tre fon; -upon which Folter fp. 212) observes, that if it did appearaby the libel (which he fays was previously posted up at the Exchange, ex-horting the apprentices to rise and fack the bishop's house, upon the Monday following) or hy the cry of the rabble at Lambeth house, that the attempt was made on account of measures the king had taken, or abas then taking at the instigation, as they imagined, of the Archbishop, and the rabble had deliberately and upon a public invitation, attempted by numbers and open force, to take a freere revenge upon the privy counselor for the measures the sovereign had taken or was pursuing, the grounds and reasons of the resolutions would be sufficiently explained, without taking that little circumstance of the drum into the cale: And he delivers as his opinion (p. 208)

flat. In. 218 to 285) Judge Foner observes (p 215) that
fince the meeting-houses of protestant distinct are,
by the teleration all taken under protestion of the law;
the inferrection in the present case (being to pull down
all dissenting protestant meeting-houses) was to be confidered as a public declaration of the rabble against that all, and an attempt to ronder it ineffedual by num-bers and open force." If there be a conspiracy to levy war, and afterwards

war is levied, the conspiracy is, in every one of the conspirators, an overt act of this species of treason, for there

that no great stress can be laid on that distinction taken

by Lord C. J. itale, between an insurrection with, and one

without the appearance of an army formed underleaders

and provided with military weapons, and with drums. colours, &c. and fays the want of these circumstances

weighed nothing with the court in the cases of Damares and Purchase, but that it was supplied by the number

of the infurgents: That they were provided with axes, crows, and such like tools, Jurer arma ministrat; and

adds, (p. 208) the true criterion in all these cases is, quo aximo did the parties assemble, whether on account of some private quarrel, or (p. 211) to effect innovations

of a public and general concern, by an are ed force.---Upon the case of Damaree and Purchase (reported in 8

can be no accessary in high treason, 5. Bac. 115. cites 3 inft. 9 10. 138 ffales f. C. 14 Nel. 19. 1 Hawk. 38. A companing or compracy to levy war i no treason, for there must be a levying of wir in fuffe. But if many con'pire to levy war and so ne of them do levy the fame according to the conspiracy, this is high treason in all, for in treaton all are principals and war is levied;

3 inft. 9, toiter 213.
The painful t fk of appliing the above rules of law to the several transactions that we have been eye witnesses to, will never be mine. Let me however intreat you, to make the application in your own minds; and those of you that have continued hitherto faithful among the faithless, Abdiel like, to persevere in your integrity, and those of you that have been already eninared by the accurried wiles of defigning men, to cast yourselves immediately upon that mercy, to conspicuous through the British constitution, and which is the brighte! jewel in the imperial crown.

P A k 1 S, Pecimber 4.

LL the maritime towns in rance have charged A their deputies, in this city, to ma e remon rances against the orders they have received to conform in future to the conventions which the court of Great-Britain has obtained for the promo tioa of lending foreign manufactures to their colonies. he deputies went, upon this occasion in a body to vir de rudeine, iuperintendant of the manufactures of trance; but he told them, the dem and made by the court of Great-Britain, was nothing more than the execution of the treaties subfixing between the two courts and which his majesty had lately renewed; and, therefore, they must not expect any atteration in respect to the affair in question.

DACUE. Nov. 18. A thip is faid to have failed a few days ago from the rexel, with arms and am-no ser for Boiton. The troops defined for curing uny 23, 1774.

L O N D O N, Oa. pp forniture, be-A principal inhabitant of Stockholm f. Shaw; twelve written a book containing the most siren to the purfections on the late revolutions, and presurth SHAW. nistration of government in Sweden, had tyoung negro nels to present it to the person appointed to in young negro press, the liberty of which is now restrained.

cencer went immediately and shewed it to the when his stajesty ordered that it should be printed, theld, at when his Majesty ordered that it should be printed, Iseld, at ferving, "that if the argume its were good they oughwears to be published; and if bad, he doubted not but there argivere wise and loy I subjects enough in this singdom to refute them." The writer of the book has not experienced the least mark of the king's displeasure.

Dec. 3. On a usesday lord vittleton made his motion in the house of peers for the standing order of that house so far to be dispensed with, that the members of

house fo far to be dispensed with, that the members of the house of commons, might be admitted into the house of peers during the fitting thereof. His lordship gave many reasons for dispensing with the order, and admitting the other house to hear their debates. Lord Suffolk; the duke of Manche er, lord Sandwich, lord Weymouth, lord Sower, and several o her lords spoke upon the recession, and several o her lords spoke upon the occasion : and upon the question being put,

28 were for the doors being opened, and 36 against.

A regulation will be made this session of parliament for limiting the ports and places where Irish wool, woollen yarn, &c. shall be imported into this kingdom, in order to prevent smuggling these commodities into France and other foreign parts.
They write from Gibraltar, the

tar: that bark, with a few resolute metron board, ran into the harbour of Tetuan, and fet fire to two large galliots and a half gallay, belonging to the Moors which were burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 100 of the

Dec. 10. I hursday night the right hon, earl Temple had a levee at his house in Pal-Vall at which his royal highness the duke of Gloucester the dukes of Portland and Richmond, marquifs of Rockingham, earl of Chatham and many other noblemen and gentiemen we e present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 16.

The order of the day was new called for the house to go into a committee of fupply; and Sir Charles whit-worth having taken the chair of the committee, lord Barrington moved that 17,542 effective men be employ-Barrington moved that 17,542 effective men be employed for the land fervice, for the year 1775. This occafioned a long and interesting debate. Nir. Rose Fuller began by desiring to be informed what forces were employed in the Massachusetts-bay, in New-ingland.

Lord Barrington, tho he said the question was unusual, replied 7 battations, 5 companies, and 3 battations more were on their destination, but not arrived there. Mir. Fuller then observed, that if so large a force was so recessary there, he hoped the reason would

force was fo necessary there, he hoped the reaso would appear by the minutry's laying before the house, in the course of this fession of parament, the state of antairs in North-America. Lord North antivered, that if no other member had made the motion, he certainly should, for such was the unhappy situation of that country, that the affairs of a merica would force them elves into parliament; he observed, that the mentures he had adviced the last sessions, had not been attended with the fuecets himself, and to ne others-more sanguine in them than himself, had expected from them; our that when the day appoint a for confidering them came, and he should move for a day on purpose after the holidays, he did not doubt of justifying them. Capt. Luttrell complained of the ablence of the country gentlemen

nirt and breeches on. Peter Doyle, re of age, aboud 6 feet high, a flout an old dark coloured great coat. faye he is a fervant to Andrew lden, at Annapolis, and that he om them upwards of three years; of which he has worked with rederick county; he is about 5

s years of age, well made, and is stron jacket and breeches. John ian, 24 years of age, about 5 feet nade, and denies being a fervant. fired to take them away, and 121 DEERT CHRISTIE, jun. Merin

我大量大型公银大路大路大路大路大路

and SON.